

SCHOOL SURVEY IN GEORGETOWN SHOWS NEGLECT

Sanitation and Heating Proves Problem in 18 Structures.

ONLY 1 ADEQUATE PLAYGROUND SEEN

Complicated Control of D. C. Educational System Is Blamed.

Complicated control of Washington schools is given as the cause of conditions in eighteen public schools of Georgetown and vicinity by school leaders. A survey of these schools, completed yesterday, reveals that not one meets with modern standards of school construction.

School officials, it is pointed out, have repeatedly provided remedies for Georgetown schools. Due to revision of the school budget by District Commissioners and Congressional committees, however, the items have been stricken out. As a result of this multiple-control, Georgetown schools are said to be among the worst suffering buildings in the District.

The investigation was made with respect to the physical condition of the schools and did not include educational functions. Among hundreds of defects in the buildings, the following stood out:

None Have Assembly Hall.

There is not an assembly hall in any one of the eighteen elementary schools in Georgetown.

Fillmore School is the only one that has adequate playground space. Many of the schools have streets space between brick walls of adjoining buildings as playgrounds.

Addison, Curtis and Hyde schools, located in the block bounded by P and Q streets and Wisconsin avenue and Thirty-third street, have a joint playground approximately the size of three tennis courts. More than 1,000 children must use this play space.

None of the eighteen buildings are fireproof.

One feature regarded by educators as fundamental in school construction has been overlooked: the school buildings generally are without any semblance of beauty. Most resemble prisons.

Teachers Aid.

Two of the three colored schools are dilapidated, the third is comparatively new, but has no playground. Children use the streets.

A striking feature of the survey was the interest shown by teachers and parents in patching up unsightly spots in an effort to make the old building attractive.

One exception, each room visited testified to endeavor of the teacher to bring into the drab buildings an atmosphere of cheerfulness.

R. W. Murch, supervising principal of schools in this vicinity, spoke in praise of the school personnel for their efforts to offset prevailing conditions. "It is only because other sections that are growing faster are in worse condition than we, that we have not pressed our demands in Georgetown," he explained.

Buildings Old.

While Georgetown has not experienced the rapid increase in population that has created a school emergency in many parts of Washington, the buildings in this section are old and are in bad repair.

The most urgent need of Georgetown schools, as expressed both by parents and teachers, is playgrounds. The school yard at Jackson School is not a playground. It is a court paved with brick and surrounded with brick walls. If a tennis net were stretched across the space it is doubtful whether there would be room for benches at each end.

While the Jackson building is an old structure, the school premises have been cared for, as evidenced by neatly painted fences and woodwork. Flowers, planted about the building contrast the appearance of the school with others built next to the sidewalk, leaving no space for flower gardens.

Cinders for Playground.

One of the prison like structures which Georgetown children are forced to attend is Corcoran School, between M and N streets on Twenty-eighth. Entrances are from two brick-paved alleys. In the rear of the building is a small playground. It is below the level of the street and has been covered with cinders.

One mother, whose little boy attends this school, said of the cinder dust, "Every day it covers my child so I can hardly tell what color he is."

Tenley School is regarded by school officials as being in the worst condition of any building in this division. Citizens regard it as a blight on the community. The present building is worn out. Floors are wavy, toilets and plumbing are unsanitary, while the heating system is said to be in its last stages.

Use Old Church.

Due to crowded conditions at Tenley, one portable building and abandoned church are being used. None of the buildings is fireproof, and all are regarded by parents as firetraps.

The Reservoir School, at Potomac Heights, is a typical one-room country school. There is one teacher who has four grades. The building is frame, and is heated by a stove. There is no running water in the building, children being compelled to use an outside toilet.

Citizens of Potomac Heights, a rapidly growing section, explain as a result of this "excuse for school" parents are sending their children to the city.

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Anglo-Saxon Rule Wanes In Europe, Simonds Says

England Must Denounce Lloyd George or Fight France, He Believes—Sets May 31 as Date for Crisis.

By FRANK H. SIMONDS.

Accurate appraisal of the consequences of the Genoa conference will inevitably wait upon the developments which follow this momentous assembly, in every way the most important since that of Paris in 1919, yet it is clear already, that with this conference we pass into a new period of history. The old associations of the war, most important of all the Anglo-French entente, are eliminated, new combinations, of which the Russo-German by all odds the most significant, must hereafter be reckoned with. The Europe of 1914, before the war, of 1919, after the war, are things of the past.

How then will the New Europe group itself, for we must concede at the outset that there will be groups, alliances, that, in a marked degree all that has happened again and again in 300 years of European history is now to repeat itself. Mr. Wilson's grandiose conception of world association, expressed in the league of nations has broken down. Lloyd George's far less idealistic and much more practical plan for a pan-European accord has similarly perished.

Paris Treaty Root of Trouble.

And in both cases the ultimate failure is to be ascribed to the European fact, practically incomprehensible to the American mind, only less compatible with the English view. Europe has resisted both the plans which aimed at preventing a repetition of the last worldwide catastrophe because the aims, aspirations, fundamental conditions of the several European peoples are irreconcilable.

Today in Europe, that is, on the continent, there is a profound consciousness growing out of the war settlement of Paris. On the one side are many nations whose very existence is locked up in the perpetuation of the conditions created by the Paris documents, on the other side are nearly as many nations, for all of whom the Paris adjustment is intolerable and for whom a revision of this adjustment by arms is not only desirable but the goal of all policy.

Sides Well Defined.

The nations which would preserve the status quo of the present hour are unmistakable. They are France, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, Rumania, to which at the moment at least is joined Austria, which has become a silent partner of the Czech state. Against the formidable combination must be reckoned Russia, Germany, Hungary and Bulgaria. Measured by present military strength, the former group is overwhelmingly superior. Measured by ultimate resources and present population, the latter has great advantage.

Now, in the nature of things, the state of mind in both these groups makes as easily and simply for alliances as did the states of mind in the two groups which dominated Europe in 1914. But between these two groups stand two other great powers and a cluster of neutrals, who have divided interest. Italy, for example, is determined to preserve what she

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HARDING URGES RAIL MAGNATES TO SLICE RATES

Many Noted Executives Attend Dinner at White House.

LINES' EARNINGS HIGHER, HE SAYS

Business Needs Stimulus Of Such Reduction, President's Plea.

Leading railroad executives of the country attended a dinner at the White House last night at which the President sought to obtain agreement on a plan to reduce freight and passenger rates and thus assist in stimulating a revival of industry.

Mr. Harding pointed out that railroad earnings are increasing steadily and that latest reports showed they were very near the 6 per cent guarantee of the Railroad Administration.

Business backward for about two years, needs the stimulus of decreased rates, he told the diners.

Would Help Business.

Decreased rates, he said, would help revive business, thus giving the railroads more traffic and consequently more profits. At the same time, the benefits of this prospect, would extend to all lines and bring the country back once more to a sound economic footing, he believed.

The dinner was patterned after the one given by President Harding earlier this week for steel manufacturers, when leaders in that industry indicated they would accept the Harding plan for abolishing the twelve-hour working day in steel plants.

Many Leaders Present.

Many of the most prominent railroad men in the country were at the White House dinner table. Among those present were: A. H. Smith, president of the New York Central; Carl R. Gary, president of the Union Pacific; W. C. Finley, president of the Chicago and Northwestern; W. B. Storey, president of the Santa Fe; Edward Chambers, vice president of the Atchafalaya, Topeka, and Santa Fe; H. M. Vose, president of the Illinois Central; Judge R. S. Lovett, chairman of the board of directors of the Union Pacific; H. E. Byram, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; Samuel Reed, president of the Pennsylvania; Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; Howard Elliott, chairman and board of directors, Northern Pacific; Charles Donnelly, president of the Northern Pacific; Ralph Budd, of the Great Northern; R. D. Underwood, president of the Erie; Samuel L. Felton, president of the Chicago and North Western; Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio; Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway; Edward E. Loomis, president of the Lehigh Valley.

Reds Seize Sofia; King Boris Flees

VIENNA, May 21. A communist revolution has broken out in Sofia, according to reports received in diplomatic circles here.

King Boris and his government are declared to have fled to Varna.

Red flags, it is said, are flying over the Bulgarian capital. Street fighting is in progress. Further details are available.

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Child Beheaded By Street Car

Conductor Narrowly Avoids Lynching at Hands of Angry Mob.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20.—Three flying squadrons of police rushed out to disperse a mob of 500 people that threatened to lynch Michael Donelan, street car conductor, whose car decapitated the 2½-year-old boy of Frank Lonerio here tonight.

The car struck the child as he was crossing the street to his home, Mrs. Frank Lonerio. The lad was carried 200 feet, witnesses said.

When Conductor Donelan went back to investigate he found himself in the center of a mob of infuriated men and women. Numerous threats were voiced. One man went for a rope.

Donelan returned to his car and entered through a window, while passengers fought off the mob. When the car started the mob fell back and Donelan escaped.

FOUR MORE KILLED IN BELFAST RIOTS

BELFAST, May 20.—Four more persons, including two cattle drivers, were shot here today. On the Midland Railway, where the bridge between Kilginn and Dunloy was destroyed, passengers are being transferred to trains on the other side of the obstruction.

At Castlewellan, the defenders of the barracks report that there were three killed and seven wounded. Ten prisoners had been taken.

OREGON GOVERNOR BEHIND IN PRIMARY

PORTLAND, Oreg., May 20.—Returns from thirty-six counties in Oregon showed Charles E. Hall, a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination on the Republican ticket, running slightly ahead of Gov. Ben W. Olcott.

The vote stood: Hall, 38,957; Olcott, 38,963.

The Last Person in the World With Whom He Can Afford to Be Seen.—By J. N. Darling.



POINCARÉ SNUBS LLOYD GEORGE IN IGNORING ARRIVAL

British Premier Given Huge Welcome at Home. Resents U. S. Stand.

PARIS, May 20.—Premier Poincaré snubbed Prime Minister Lloyd George this morning by not turning up at the Gare de Lyon, nor even sending a high foreign office official.

The British Ambassador, Lord Hardinge, alone met the prime minister. The British delegates did not conceal their amazement at M. Poincaré's absence.

"The French premier suggested meeting Lloyd George today, and had an opportunity for an hour's talk, but he ignored it," they said.

Stays on Train.

Lloyd George remained in his compartment and did not alight from the train. He drew the curtains when French photographers tried to snap him through the window.

The British delegation is resentful of the United States' refusal to participate in the conference at The Hague, after Ambassador Child had practically assured them that the United States would accept the invitation.

An intimate friend of Lloyd George said that he believed the prime minister will resign if the attacks on him continue and if his policies are questioned.

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Weeks Crushes Filipinos' Hopes

Says He and Harding Oppose Grant of Immediate Independence.

The Harding administration is absolutely opposed to giving immediate independence to the Philippines, and the Filipino independence mission, due to arrive here soon, probably is doomed to failure.

This is the view of Secretary of War Weeks, expressed yesterday in a statement issued from the War Department, in which it was stated that the Filipino mission "would be sent home with something more definite than it had had for the last three or four years." If President Harding's wishes were realized.

"I am not in favor of granting immediate independence to the Philippines, and the President is not," said Secretary Weeks.

The Wood-Forbes report, rendered after an exhaustive investigation, recommended against immediate independence, the Secretary said. That report, as well as the administration of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, as governor, has the complete endorsement of the Harding administration, he said.

"The United States is not going to accept responsibility without power," the Secretary declared.

WAR FRAUD PROBE BEGINS TOMORROW

Grand Jury Will Be Chosen In District Supreme Court To Indict Grafters.

Prosecution of war contract grafters by the Department of Justice will open tomorrow morning in the District Supreme Court when the grand jury to indict them will be selected under the direction of Chief Justice Walter I. McCoy.

This is the beginning of the end of a fight between Congress and Attorney General Daugherty which has stirred the nation. Charges have been made against the Attorney General by Representative Roy O. Woodruff, of Michigan, and Roy C. Johnson, of S. Dak. During the controversy, three employees of the Department of Justice were discharged summarily for giving information regarding war contracts to the Representatives.

Last week, Congress voted \$500,000 to the Attorney General for the prosecution of war graft cases. The District Attorney Peyton Gordon said the new grand jury is likely to be kept regularly employed in investigating these and other cases long enough to keep three criminal courts in operation next fall.

PAL OF LYNCHED NEGRO ARRESTED

MACON, Ga., May 20.—John Henry Tarver, negro youth, said to have been implicated in the slaying of Mrs. Elizabeth Kitchen, pretty mail carrier, for whose death Charles Atkins, negro boy, was burned at a stake by a mob near Davisboro, Thursday night, was captured near the scene of the murder and brought here today for safe keeping.

Tarver was captured by Sheriff English, of Washington County, early today. His capture was kept a secret until English brought him here.

Sam Atkins, brother, and John and Ella Atkins, father and mother of the negro lynched at Davisboro, are also held here in connection with the case.

KAHN PREDICTS LOAN TO GERMANY

LONDON, May 20.—An international loan to Germany probably will result from the conference of bankers to consider such a proposition. Otto H. Kahn, American banker, said when he arrived here today.

J. P. Morgan, who arrived on the Olympic, refused to discuss his mission.

JAPAN APPROVES SHANTUNG TREATY

TOKYO, May 20.—The privy council today approved on behalf of Japan the Shantung treaty made at the Washington conference on limitation of armaments. The treaty covers the withdrawal of Japan from control of Shantung.

RIVAL ERIN CHIEFS SIGN PEACE PACT; FORM COALITION

Guarantee Free Elections. New Panel Government Is Agreed Upon.

DUBLIN, May 20.—Peace was declared in Southern Ireland today at a moment when the North was swept with a wave of terror.

Eamon De Valera, insurgent chieftain, and Michael Collins, head of the Free State provisional government, shook hands over a peace agreement, which, if observed, guarantees free and untrammelled elections next month.

A new form of panel government for the South, with followers of De Valera and Free State sitting in a coalition ministry was agreed to today.

There is to be an end to anarchy and interference with the election campaign and the results of the election are to be binding on both sides.

The executives, under today's agreement, will consist of a president, a minister of defense, and nine other ministers.

The proposed coalition dissolves at any time, a general election is to follow.

The agreement emphasizes "that the national position requires entrusting the government to the joint hands of those who have been the strength of the national situation for the past few years without prejudice to their respective positions."

Any party or interest in Ireland is to be free to contest the June elections.

It was hailed throughout Southern Ireland tonight as the dawn of real peace and stable government. It represents important concessions by both sides.

PLANS FOR STEEL MERGER FAILURE

NEW YORK, May 20.—The independent steel merger negotiations, held during the week at the offices of Kuhn, Loeb and Company, bankers, ended today in evident failure. The proposed six-cornered consolidation was not approved.

Lackawanna and Youngstown Sheet and Tube having both left the proposed chain, Inland, Briar Hill, Midvale, Republic and Sheet and Tube of America are left struggling among themselves to effect some sort of amalgamation. An entire new line-up of the companies with the Bethlehem-Lackawanna consolidation as a base is expected.

PERSHING AND SIMS URGE PREPAREDNESS FOR AMERICA

Army Head Speaks in North Carolina; Admiral At War College.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 20.—Reviewing the past failures of the unpreparedness of America's fighting forces, Gen. John J. Pershing, speaking at the celebration of the 147th anniversary of the signing of the Meadburg Declaration of Independence here today, pleaded for an army of sufficient size "for any emergency."

He declared he was not in favor of an unwieldy large army, but one large enough for the "maintenance of peace at home and protection of our possessions."

He urged the creation of a skeleton army which can be filled out when needed.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 20.—Rear Admiral William S. Sims, president of the Naval War College, in his address today to the graduating class of the War College, deplored the attitude of the country on naval preparedness.

He declared it was the same after every war. When the object was attained, the people lost sight of the great sacrifices unpreparedness caused and failed to recognize the necessity for an efficient navy.

Admiral Sims went on to say that never before had the United States needed a strong army and navy as now, for never before have we had to concern ourselves with foreign affairs.

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FELDER ADMITS MAKING TRADE TO FREE MORSE

Daugherty's Partner Says War Grafters Back Caraway Charges.

DENIES CONDUCT WAS UNETHICAL

Senator Makes Public Photostatic Copies of Correspondence.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Thomas B. Felter today admitted the authenticity of the photostatic copy of a contract read today on the floor of the United States Senate by Senator Caraway, Arkansas, but emphatically denied that it involved improper conduct.

Felder declared he carefully investigated the case of Morse before he accepted it and drew up the contract. In a statement he said: "It comes within my knowledge that a great many people, firms and corporations, who violated laws during the war are interested in a scheme to discredit the Attorney General of the United States."

Takes Slip at Caraway.

"I am interested as counsel in any of these matters. The Attorney General is not the type of public official that can either be deterred or intimidated in the discharge of his duty. No official could influence him to the slightest degree."

"They have selected on the floor of the Senate, two members, Senator Caraway, who is without intelligence, and Senator Thomas Watson—par fratrium nobile—as the tugmen."

"Several days ago I addressed a letter to Caraway in respect to my employment as counsel for C. W. Morse in obtaining his release from the penitentiary and other civil matters. It seems he has read in the record what he designates a photostatic copy of a contract with Morse made by me. If he possesses any intelligence whatever, he would certainly know that making this contract with Morse involved neither professional, unethical or improper conduct."

Belittles Morse Contract.

"Contracts of this sort are made daily by lawyers in the United States."

"It is inconceivable to me that the slightest medium of intelligence would employ Caraway to get him out of jail, but if he had, let me ask Caraway if the fact that he represented a convict could be made the basis for a demand that he resign from the Senate."

Caraway Produces Copy Of Daugherty's Letter

A flat charge that Attorney General Daugherty was employed in conjunction with Thomas B. Felter to set C. W. Morse out of the Atlanta penitentiary in 1911, and that the "partnership" of the Attorney General and Felter still existed to the detriment of the government, was made on the floor of the Senate yesterday by Senator Caraway, Arkansas Democrat.

Senator Caraway produced photostatic copies of alleged documents signed by "H. L. Daugherty" and Felter to sustain his assertion that the Attorney General had been represented as counsel with Felter in the Morse case.

The second part of the charge by Senator Caraway, that the Attorney General was still co-operating with Felter in opposition to the interests of the government, had to do with an alleged attempt on the part of Felter to employ Capt. H. L. Scaife, formerly an army officer, and recently dismissed by Daugherty from the Department of Justice.

Scaife, Recently Offered.

Scaife, in a letter to Representative Woodruff, Michigan, asserted that Felter had asked him to become an associate counsel in a suit he was bringing to set aside the sale of the Bosch Magneto Company's plant by the Allen Property Custodian. Scaife charged that Felter said he was advised by Attorney General Daugherty to see Scaife.

Representative Woodruff said a "very substantial retainer" was offered to Scaife.

In his letter to Woodruff detailing the case, Scaife said that at the time he was in the Bosch Magneto case, Scaife concluded:

"While I think it is eminently proper that a suit should be brought to set aside the Bosch Magneto sale, and while under ordinary circumstances I would have had no hesitation in being employed in the case, when Col. Felter disclosed the fact that he had come to me from the Attorney General and with the arrangements that had been suggested, the propriety of the proposed I consider reprehensible and that I have come to be acquainted with the facts."

Daugherty Out of the City.

Attorney General Daugherty left Washington late this afternoon for Baltimore without commenting upon the charges of Senator Caraway. At his office it was said that the Attorney General had not obtained a copy of the newspapers publishing the documents regarding the Morse case.

The climax of the discussion in the Senate came when Senator Caraway called upon the Attorney General to resign his office.

"I say there is but one decent thing for the Attorney General to do," said the Arkansas Senator, "and that is to resign. He ought not to embarrass the administration by longer continuing in office. Because he has not denied, for a whole week, this statement in the record that he induced Felter, his close associate and former colleague, in procuring the pardon or commutation of sentence for Morse to hire the government's witnesses."

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SUNDAY MARKS DAY OF REST FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING SYSTEM

Every Activity in Washington Will Revert to Old-Time Schedule Today.

Poor, tired, daylight saving, after a hectic week in which it has been assailed by many, praised by some, but in general having a rough time, will take a rest today. On this first Sabbath, it will take a sonorous sleep for twenty-four peaceful hours. Every activity in Washington—churches, parks, street cars, buses, theaters, railroads—goes back to the day, to Eastern Standard time.